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WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1914

BEN GRIFFITH FOR SENATOR

BEN GRIFFITH'S announcement of his intention to be a candidate for the Senatorial nomination in the Progressive primaries next fall is gratifying news, not only to Progressive voters generally, but to thousands of people throughout the state who will support him regardless of their allegiance to one or the other of the old parties. For there are two or three things about Ben Griffith which stand out so prominently that nobody can ignore them.

He is a highly capable lawyer—as is proven both in his success in private practice and his record as Attorney General. In politics he is clean, independent and straightforward—as was shown by his withdrawal from the Republican ticket two years ago when he chose to identify himself with the Progressive cause. And he is tremendously popular—otherwise he would not have been the only Republican elected on the state ticket in November, 1910, nor would he have been renominated, without any effort on his part, by the Republican convention of 1912.

Of course the fact that Mr. Griffith is personally known to as many people as any other man in the state, and is cordially liked by all of them, has nothing to do with his qualifications for the Senate. It is merely one of the very good reasons why he will run ahead of all other candidates in both primaries and general election. But apart from this he is exceptionally well fitted for the place. He is, to use the President's phrase, a forward-looking man, sincerely devoted to the principles of the Progressive party and an unswerving opponent of the old school politics which puts private and party interest ahead of the public welfare. He is thoroughly familiar with public affairs, and knows the conditions and needs of Colorado. He is alert, energetic, a good fighter, a good shaver, and he is abundantly blessed with common sense.

If the people of Colorado realize their need of that sort of a senator as thoroughly as they should, they will not hesitate to nominate and elect him.

MILITIA REORGANIZATION

THE recent special session of the Legislature appointed a joint committee to investigate the coal strike situation. When the regular session is convened in January the committee will probably make a report urging a complete reorganization of the National Guard, including officers and enlisted men. If this plan is carried out with intelligence and good faith it will be an effective means of re-establishing the authority of the state and regaining for the militia the good opinion which, with and without reason, has been to some extent lost.

Of course the Socialist papers and the professional agitators who make a living duping their followers are the most outspoken critics of the militia, but their criticism forfeits claim to consideration because of its unreasoning violence. For instance, Mr. Eugene V. Debs, one of the calm thinkers of the Socialist party, expresses the pleasing sentiment that "soldiers and slavery and hell are one and inseparable now and forever."

Every organized government in the world maintains a military organization of some sort, and every state in the Union maintains a militia. There is no reason why the militia of Colorado cannot have the respect and confidence of the public, and fill its proper sphere as a part of the army in time of war and the right arm of the law in domestic disturbances which are too big for the regular police authority to handle. It is so in most other states; it was so here until the peculiar conditions arising from the coal strike demoralized the force, and it can be restored to its former state of efficiency by a proper reorganization.

But neither the demands of the corporation politician or those of the radical labor agitators can be heeded if the reorganization is to be made effective. The Colorado National Guard must not and cannot be a political machine if it is to serve the purpose for which it is maintained and for which the taxpayers pay their money. Under right conditions it will not be hard to attract clean-cut young men of good character and reputation to its ranks to replace the element whose recent enlistment is so largely responsible for present criticism of the organization. Similarly, it is necessary that the militia be officered throughout with men who not only possess the proper military training but who have the right conception of duty. If this is done it will go a long way toward sparing Colorado a repetition of the conditions now prevailing.

THE CHINESE OPIUM TRADE

TEN years ago it was estimated that at least one-tenth of the four-hundred million people of China were in the clutches of the opium habit. That would mean a number equal to almost one-half the population of the United States. The drug was produced abundantly in China from home-grown poppies, and was imported in large quantities from India.

Sixty years ago the Chinese government attempted to stop the importation of Indian opium, but the British government objected and the result was the Opium War. Repeated efforts to solve the problem failed because the British were unwilling to relinquish the trade of their colony. It was highly profitable, and they contended rightly that it would be futile to forbid the importation of the drug into China so long as the Chinese government permitted its people to cultivate the poppy themselves.

Ten years ago a settlement was reached. England agreed to give up her treaty right to market Indian opium in any and all Chinese provinces which should succeed in absolutely ending domestic production. Since then eleven of the eighteen provinces have fulfilled this condition, the latest of them being Fukien, where the business came to an end on May 1. English officials carefully inspected the entire province to make sure that not a single poppy flower was in sight, and an order was issued forbidding further importation and providing that all unsold stock be removed from the province within ten days. Then followed a celebration of the event in Foochow, the principal city of the province, comparable to an American Fourth of July observance.

The rapid extinction of the opium traffic in China is a modern miracle. Ten years ago, to quote a recent report, "its production was a most profitable crop, the sale a most profitable business; the curse was slowly but surely ruining the nation, and it took a dynastic revolution to give them the courage to attempt its destruction. Not a foreigner believed that it could be done. But it has been done, and it has been done not by the fiat of an arbitrary government, but by the sheer force of public sentiment compelling official action."

FROM OTHER PENS

HORSE BONNETS

From the Chicago News.

When one horse wears a hat the owner is revealed as one who tries to be humane.

SAFE

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

Men who build the great railroads may be glad that they are in their graves instead of jail.

IS GOLF A GAME?

From the New York Evening Post.

Doubts as to whether golf is really a game are raised by the fact that golf contests are never followed by fights.

NO COTTON MONOPOLY

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

The civil war pioneered India as a real rival of the United States in cotton production. Approximate realization: India's last crop is over 5,000,000 bales. Our own production is about 12,000,000 bales. We have now no monopoly on the cotton of the tropics, no monopoly on the raw material for the Manchester mills.

HUGHES WHO IN MISSOURI.

From the Richmond Missourian.

The trading firm of J. S. Hughes & Co., Geo. A. Hughes, Pres.; Newton Hughes, V. P.; Burnett Hughes, Cash'r; C. B. Hughes, Ass't Cash't. Directors—George A. Hughes, Burnett Hughes, Newton Hughes, C. Hughes, Ann Hughes.

BUT SUPPOSE HE DECLINES TO ANSWER.

Extract from the Iowa game laws:

If any fish is caught that is under six inches, and answers to the name of bass, catfish, pike, crappie, or trout, he must be thrown back at once.

WE REMEMBER THE TUNE, BUT WE NEVER CAN THINK OF THE WORDS.

From the Dallas News.

Just before the close of the festival, when the audience joined in singing the wordless hym ETA BETA ETAOU ETAOU ..... ETAOINSHRDLU Mii

HOW WARM THE DAYS ARE GROWING!

From the Popular Magazine.

It was Mrs. Seymour Fenolin who stood there, a little dog under each arm; a large hat, gay with flowers, on her head. She wore patent shoes with high heels, and white silk stockings. She had, indeed, the air of being dressed for luncheon at a fashionable restaurant.

A WYOMING ORGY.

From the Torrington Telegram.

There was Susie Harkens. She is as big as a skinned horse. She threw a candy ball slap into the eye of one of the visitors, and he made a bulge to run after her and he heard something rip. He looked around and there was the gable end of his new trousers sticking to the bench, etc. The young folks had a good time and these gatherings help wonderfully to while away the long and weary hours of the homesteader.

THE DELIRIOUS MOTOR-AD WRITER.

A sample of his warps:

Translate the printed waves of Lake Michigan into sunkissed ripples, with here and there a white sail or banner of smoke from a passing steamer breaking the outline of water and sky. Imagine the dull blocks of counties and townships changed into orchards of peach and pear ablaze with fragrant blossoms of pearly white and softest pink, with nature's own background of vivid green supplied by the vineyards that interspierce the ranks of blooming trees. Between the parallel lines of bike and pleasure road alone an ideal road and its poor eyes feast on the crowding vistas of beauty and you inhale great gales of the fragrant air, you will not conclude that this is some great old world after all.

VERA CRUZ

BY GEORGE FITCH
Author of "At Good Old Siwash"

Vera Vera Cruz, which has been getting more advertising in the last few months than its Commercial club could have bought with millions of dollars, is a city of about 20,000 people and has been founded in 1615.

Other cities large enough to support a country club and an embryo skyscraper may well be jealous of the prominence of Vera Cruz. If this always has a knack of getting into the headlines and staying there for months at a time. In the history of Mexico, Vera Cruz sticks out like an electric sign on Broadway. The first white men to visit Mexico landed at Vera Cruz. General Scott, U. S. A., visited the city in 1848. No reception committee greeted him at the pier, but this was because the air had been too full of solid shot to breathe in comfort for some days past. Emperor Maximilian landed in Vera Cruz in 1864. So did General Funston in 1914. Most everyone who comes to Mexico lands first at Vera Cruz and if the visitor is hostile, he indicates the fact by knocking down the cathedral and the custom house. Vera Cruz has had to be rebuilt a number of times in consequence.

"He retires to the suburbs and turns the job over to the mosquito brigade."

This beautiful little Mexican city is located on the Gulf of Mexico 260 miles east of Mexico City and has the best harbor in the land. The government appropriated $25,000,000 for it and considerable of the money was spent on the harbor. Steamships from all lands visit Vera Cruz between revolutions and wars and when the Vera Cruz custom house runs out of business, the government has to get along on half rations.

Vera Cruz unloads ships and makes cigars for a living. Its public buildings are much more beautiful than those of an American city of its size and it has a fine cathedral, some quaint old churches, and several bath tubs. It also has enough malaria to supply an entire invading army free of charge and without application. The city is only a little more healthy than a New York tenement in hot weather, and when the enemy captures his beautiful city the Vera Cruzes does not take the trouble to shoot at him very much. He retires to the suburbs and turns the job over to the mosquito brigade.

If Vera Cruz were an American city it would be four times as large, five times as healthy and about one-tenth as good looking.

Translating Poetry

BY RUTH CAMERON

A friend's admiration for some particular passage of poetry or prose often passes our comprehension.

We cannot understand what he sees to admire. The lines he quotes with glowing face and vibrating voice are mere dry words to us. And in like manner if we retaliate by reading him some of our favorite lines, he will probably be astonished at our preference as well as his.

His taste is a puzzle to us, ours to him. And the answer to the puzzle is so simple, so obvious, that we are in danger of passing it by as the many obvious things.

The explanation is that he can't translate one piece of poetry, we another.

Do you know what I mean by translating?

When we are keenly affected by a passage in a book it is because we have not merely read and understood it, but have been able to translate it into the language of our personal experience. Now each man's experience is different, and consequently the words that to one man are dry as dust are full of memories and meaning to another.

For instance, in Tennyson's "Passing of Arthur" there is a passage describing the country to which the king is going. "Where falls not hail, nor rain nor any snow, nor even wind blows loudly, but it lies deep meadow'd, happy, fair, with orchard lawns and bowery hollows crowned with summer sea."

Now the last lines of that passage have always had a peculiar charm for me. Yet I have quoted it to many people without kindling any response. Finally I tried to analyze my feelings and discovered this: whenever I read those lines I see a certain very beautiful orchard on the edge of the ocean which I once visited, and which fits that description. That is, I translate those lines into my own experience, and hence I love them. Naturally they do not awaken the same response in those minds in which they create no such vivid picture.

Again, how could anyone who has not been utterly heart and body and soul tired, possibly translate Stevenson's

"Under the wide and starry sky,
Dig the grave and let me lie.
Glad did I live and gladly die,
And I laid me down with a will.

"This be the verse you grave for me:
Here he lies where he longed to be;
Home is the sailor, home from sea,
And the hunter home from the hill."

I have a book made up of the favorite quotations of well-known people. "There's never a law of God or man runs north of fifty-three" is Rex Beach's favorite. To me and possibly there is comparatively little in those lines, but it is easy to realize that Rex Beach translates them into living meaning.

We accuse the young poet of vanity because his feeble verses seem so wonderful to him. But I think one reason he overestimates them is that he translates them into the experiences which inspired them, and fails to realize that others are not doing the same.

People who live much, see much, enjoy much and suffer much, have the largest vocabulary with which to translate. And that is why they are usually the people who appreciate poetry the most.

Billy Sunday Letters

The Gazette will print in this column letters on both sides of the Billy Sunday question, but reserves the right to pass judgment as to fitness for publication on all letters submitted. All communications must be limited to 250 words, and must bear the name and address of the writer for publication.

To the Editor of The Gazette:

After reading the sermon of Mr. Sunday on "The Atonement," I am constrained to rise for information. First, I am a sincere and earnest believer in the scriptural doctrine of the Atonement. Accepting this, I am not compelled to accept any man's interpretation of it. Mr. Sunday claims as to his interpretation "All things else center."

If this statement be correct, why do not the declarations of the blessed Christ himself, and of his more immediate disciples, proclaim it in thunder tones, and with no uncertain sound? And yet, in the "new and better covenant" we find the word "atonement" used but once, and it is conceded by careful Bible students that, in this instance, it is a mistranslation of the original word. Anyone caring to investigate will find the Greek word differently translated in every other instance in which it is used in Christ's gospels.

Ask Mr. Sunday to parse the verse in which it is used by the simple rules of English grammar, and see if it will support his theory.

I am aware that souls cannot be saved by the rules of English grammar, but we are not allowed to ignore those rules in interpretations of God's word. Whatever criticisms Mr. Sunday may urge against Universalist interpretations of that word, one is forever debarred; it is not a doctrine which offers sinners a single loophole of escape from the consequences of transgression of a divine, invariable, continuous, effective law.

God never pledged such a salvation to the race of man.

CHARLOTTA D. CROSLEY.
Pastor Christ's Universalist Church.
Colorado Springs, June 30, 1914.

Midland Band Concert

For the afternoon Midland band concert today Director Ernest Nordin has arranged exceptionally good programs. At the afternoon concert in North park, Rossini's overture to "Semiramide" will be a feature, and at Soda Springs park, Manitou, in the evening, Grieg's first Peer Gynt suite will be played. The complete programs are as follows:

North Park, 4 o'Clock.

March—"On Tiptoe" . . . . . Tilden
Melodies from "Maid Marian" . . . . . De Koven
Idyl—"The Mill in the Forest" . . . . . Ellenberg
"Sweet Old Songs" (by request) . . . . . Dalbey

INTERMISSION.

Overture—"Semiramide" . . . . . Rossini
Selection from the opera, "Martha" . . . . . Flotow
"Pirouette" . . . . . Finck
The Rose Tango . . . . . Bruer

Manitou, 8 o'Clock.

March—"The Entry of the Gladiators" . . . . . Fucik
Overture—"Zampa" . . . . . Auber
Melodies from "The Spring Maid" . . . . . Reinhardt
Suite—"Peer Gynt" . . . . . Grieg
(a) "Morning."
(b) "Ase's Death."
(c) "Anitra's Dance."
(d) "In the Hall of the Mountain King."

INTERMISSION.

Selection from the opera, "Martha" . . . . . Flotow
"Egyptian Ballet" . . . . . Luigini
"Invitation a la Valse" . . . . . Weber
Finale from Symphonic Poem, "Mad" . . . . . Liszt
zeppa"

Stratton Park Dance

An especially pleasing program has been arranged by Director Fred G. Fink for the dance at Stratton park pavilion this evening. The program follows:

Waltz—"Pink Lady."
Two-step—"Mary, You're a Little Bit Old-Fashioned."
Waltz—"Life's Enjoyment."
Two-step—"Sailing Down the Chesapeake Bay."
Waltz—"First Love."
Two-step—"Yes, sir."
Waltz—"Escamillo."
Two-step—"Pet o' My Heart."
Waltz—"La Serenita."
Two-step—"Greyhound."
Waltz—"Gypsy Melodies."
Two-step—"Camp Meeting Band."
Waltz—"Valse Bostock."
Two-step—"Mammy's Shuffle Dance."
Waltz—"Love and Spring."

MIGRATORY BIRD LAW BECOMES EFFECTIVE OCT. 1

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Amendments to the department of agriculture's regulations for protection of migratory birds, published today, will become effective October 1. The new regulations provide for a closed season in zone No. 1 for all water fowls from December 16 to September 1 next following.

For zone No. 2 the closed season is between January 15 and October 1. In Texas, Arizona and California, the closed season is between February 1 and October 15.

MULKEY LEADS FOR ALABAMA NOMINATION

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 30.—Returns from seven out of nine counties of the Third Alabama congressional district, where a primary election was held to nominate a congressman for the long term and a special election held to elect a congressman to fill the unexpired term of Henry D. Clayton, recently appointed federal judge, indicate the election of W. O. Mulkey over J. J. Speight. H. B. Steagall has a commanding lead for the long term nomination.

FRENCH STEAMER ASHORE

LISBON, Portugal, June 30.—The French transatlantic steamer La Gascogne went ashore today on the Portuguese coast. She was on a voyage from Bordeaux to Buenos Aires.

See the new Croft Water Color Pictures of Colorado at 50c and $1 Each. Good values at double the price.

Hardy's
16 North Tejon

IN THE EARLY DAYS

THIRTY YEARS AGO TODAY

JULY 1, 1884.

Captain Boggs' new hotel at Manitou, the Sunny Side, was opened.

County Clerk E. J. Eaton had paid out $57 for scalps during June: $24 for hawks; $10 for a mountain lion; $1 for a skunk, and $15 for coyotes.

Roneamen reported that, on account of the severe and protracted winter, the wool crop in El Paso county would be much lighter than in 1883.

Major McAllister had investigated the grasshopper plague that was prevalent around Garden City, Kansas, and reported that the pests were not of the migratory variety, and consequently there was no fear that they would visit this region.

TWENTY YEARS AGO TODAY

JULY 1, 1894.

Rev. Manley D. Ormes completed five years of service as pastor of the Second Congregational church. Dr. Gregg, of the First Congregational church, was the only pastor in the city who had been serving here longer than Mr. Ormes.

Bellevue sanitarium had been opened under the management of Mrs. Verrette.

The 15-minute summer street car service to the Broadmoor casino had been started.

Over 50 guests were registered at the Manitou Park hotel, which was then under the management of Frank Gilpin.

How to Keep Well

By Dr. W. A. Evans

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. If here space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped addressed envelope is inclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

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LOW BLOOD PRESSURE

The blood pressure of a baby under 1 year of age is 70. It rises a few points each year and reaches 100 at about 16 years of age. The passing of the years is recorded on the blood vessel walls. There are some people who have low pressure as a constant and almost normal condition. Such are in a state of hypotension.

Neurasthenics have a low tension along with their other manifestations of low tone. The blood pressure may go as low as 45, but in such cases death is at hand. On the other hand, a drop in pressure of 30, say from 150 to 120, is usually recovered from.

In tuberculosis the blood pressure is low. Those who have great experience say that a low blood pressure is an early symptom of tuberculosis and that often the pressure rises and not until it rises is the disease arrested. Further, they say that tuberculosis is more to develop in people with low pressure, and that it rarely develops in those with high pressure.

In typhoid fever the blood pressure is low. It falls a little each week. This tendency is especially noted in those who are going into the typhoid state—the stage of low muttering delirium and feeble vitality so well known to the people of 20 years ago. If during the course of the disease the pressure drops suddenly, look out for internal hemorrhage.

During a hemorrhage, internal or external, in which a pint or more of blood is lost, the blood pressure drops sharply 30 to 40 points. At once the fluids begin to drain into the blood and the pressure is restored within a few hours.

In apoplexy the amount of blood escaping into the brain is never large, and in consequence the blood pressure does not drop.

We have had inquiries as to how the asthma of heart disease and Bright's can be distinguished from hay fever. Among other differences is the difference in blood pressure. In heart and kidney asthma the blood pressure is high. In hay fever the blood pressure is about right for the age of the sufferer. In profound anaemia the blood pressure is low. A moderate dose of toxines will cause a lowering of tension.

Any condition which dilates the blood vessels in the abdomen and thus depletes those in the arms and legs, will lower blood pressure, Faught says.

"In general it may be said that lowered blood pressure is of little significance except after hemorrhage or during surgical shock."

BABY IS OVERFED.

M. O. H. writes: "My baby of 16 months has been troubled for some time with eczema about the cheeks and forehead. He is an unusually well-developed child for his age, weighing 30 pounds, and has never been ill. He is being fed strictly in accordance with Dr. Holt's ideas on infant feeding, excepting beef juice, which I have never given him. Would orange juice aggravate the trouble? Will you suggest the food properties to be avoided in this case?"

REPLY.

The food is too rich, and your baby is overweight and overnourished. The Holt plan is a good plan for the average child, but your child gets more nourishment from food than does the average child.

Go back to the Holt instructions for a child 12 months old, or, maybe, for one still younger. Especially decrease the milk. Give orange juice, prune juice and meat juice.

WHAT AGAR-AGAR IS.

B. E. G. writes: "What is agar-agar? Where can it be procured? How should it be prepared for eating? Is its effect curative or only palliative in case of constipation? What quantity should be eaten? Is paraffin oil curative or only palliative in case of constipation? What quantity should be taken, and at what time of the day?"

REPLY.

1. A Japanese sea weed.
2. Your druggist has it, or will get it for you.
3. Do not prepare it. Eat it as it comes. Chew it until it is converted into a pulpy mass, then swallow it.
4. To a limited degree it is curative.
5. From a tablespoonful to a handful.
6. About the same answer as to 4.
7. Tablespoonful after eating.

SODA FOUNTAIN DRINKS.

E. F. writes: "What do you consider least harmful of the soda fountain products? Do you think malted milk, grapejuice, and root beer, as prepared at the fountains, have any nourishment? What do you think of lemonade?"

REPLY.

1. When clean and free from lead, none of them is harmful, if temperately used.
2. Malted milk and all other milk drinks, as well as the egg drinks, are highly nutritious. Grape juice contains but little nourishment, but it is an excellent summer drink. So is root beer.
3. Excellent drink.

PELLAGRA.

M. B. writes: "Will you please tell me: (1) What time of the year pellagra breaks out on a person? (2) Does it break out over the entire body or just on certain parts of the body? (3) Does it break out in small blood boils which make copper-colored sores or pustules containing pus?"

REPLY.

1. As a rule, in the late spring.
2. On the hands, wrists, forearm, face, head and neck.
3. No.

ANENT THE VERB "TO FILM"

From the New York Times.

The verb "to film" having gained currency, it must be graciously admitted to the language. It will soon be in the "advanced" dictionaries and it must be recognized. The old idea of protecting the English language from invasion is extinct. To "film" means to make a picture for a "movie" show. "Movie" is a tolerably new word, too, but all the elite use it.

The moving pictures are doing much more than revolutionize the language. They are broadening the public knowledge, making globe trotters of the stay-at-homes, showing us the wonders of the growth of plants and the development of animal life. As for their influence on the drama, they have none in any true sense. Moving pictures, even when they are accompanied by talking machines of the best quality, must always be a feeble substitute for histrionism. The actor's art is not to die, but it will get its reward.

NOT UNTIL THEN?

From the Little Rock Gazette.

When the last show girl has been married and the last chorus lady is wed,
And the last grass widow is buried and Gaby des Lys is dead,
We shall rest—and faith we shall need it—and maybe a man or two
Will turn his straying attentions to the girls that he ought to woo.

THE DOOR AJAR

From the Washington Herald.

The slit skirt also reminds us that nearly every family has a skeleton.

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